

McGill Daily

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ETERNAL MESSAGE OF GREECE TO ALL PEOPLES AND CENTURIES TOPIC OF ELOQUENT ADDRESS

Principal Sir William Peterson Delivers Founder's Day Address --- Recalls With Grateful Memory James McGill the Founder --- Sir William Macdonald our Second Founder --- Magnificence of Greek Achievement

"It is the instinct of rational freedom that gives a central unity to all forms of Greek activity," said Sir William Peterson, in an illuminating address yesterday in commemoration of Founder's Day.

"Our Founder's birthday," began Sir William. "fell this year on Saturday of last week. He was born on October 6th, 1744, and died in 1813, over one hundred years ago. It has become customary of late to give the annual University Lecture, as called for by the regulations of Corporation, either on the birthday itself or on the next convenient day following. In recalling with grateful memory the good deeds of our first founder you will wish me not to forget that we have lately lost by death, at a ripe old age, one whose name will be for ever linked with that of James McGill—our late Chancellor, Sir William Macdonald. He may rightly be called our second founder, and at every University gathering, when we commemorate our benefactors, his name will always hold a foremost place.

Founder Would Approve.

"When James McGill died," Sir William continued, "Britain was still engaged in the struggle against Napoleon. To-day she is fighting not against France, but for France—helping that noble and gallant people to resist the most unscrupulous attack ever made by one nation against another. James McGill would have approved of that, and I think," went on the Principal, "he would have delighted also to know that our kinsmen to the south of us, against whom he had acted in the war of 1812 as a Colonel and Brigadier of Militia, had thrown in their lot along with us, on the side of freedom and right."

"Last year, at this time," Sir William said, "I had just returned from Europe, and I gave you some account of the work of the Hospital which bears his name—the No. 3 McGill General Hospital. And only last week I tried to tell our students, in my opening address, all about the war. To-day I turn to an altogether different subject—the Literature of a people which was also privileged, like ourselves, and our gallant Allies, to do good service in the cause of human freedom."

"Twenty-four centuries ago," continued Sir William, "the Greeks made their country safe for Democracy against the invading hordes of Persia. William of Germany has only been repeating the futile and fatal experiment of Xerxes, with all the less excuse because he ought to have known better; and the signs of the times seem to show that he, too, will ere long have for his portion, defeat, disaster and disgrace."

Greek Poetry as a Study.

Then the Principal explained that the lecture he was delivering was intended to be introductory to an Extension Course, in which he and Prof. Macnaughton would try to convey to a general audience some account of Greek Poetry, in the various forms and types in which that imperishable creation of the human spirit was elaborated by the Greeks during the course of their long and eventful history. "We hope," said the Principal, "that with the help of those standard translations which we have now so happily accession to, we may be able to interest in our effort all who are fond of good reading. What we have to say in our weekly lectures may, at least, afford some welcome relief to minds which, like our own, would otherwise be absorbed in the progress of the war with all its attendant grief and sorrow."

Then the Principal said that the first lecture on the course will be given next week on the same day and same hour, on Homer and the Homeric Age. The day and hour might be changed to suit the audience, if required.

"But some of you may ask," said Sir William, "why anyone should be expected at this time of day to read Greek Literature, or to know anything about it, unless he has to for examination purposes? Well, there is the advantage of making good reading a part of the life of all who wish to combine intellectual interest with the business or the pleasures of life."

A letter appeared in the "Spectator" of June 9, 1917, addressed to the Editor of that paper parts of which I would like to quote a propos to what I said:

Sir: Your article brought to my mind the beautiful descriptions of sunrise in Homer's Odyssey. There are several of them scattered through the book, each different, but all very beautiful. I have most of them by heart. Here is one from Book II: "Now reddening from the dawn the morning ray,

"Glow'd in the front of heaven and gave the day."

And this one, from Book III, most sonorous and majestic of all: "The sacred sun above the waters rais'd,

"Through heaven's eternal portals blaz'd."

"An wide o'er earth diffus'd his cheering ray."

"To gods and men to give the golden day."

I am only a plain workingman (coachman-gardener), and had very little school education, but I shall never forget the intense joy I had when I read the Odyssey for the first time during an enforced week in bed. I have often since read parts of those magnificent poems, the Iliad and the Odyssey. Both are worth re-reading at the present moment."

The Root of Civilization.

"And then," continued the Principal, "there is the obvious reflection

DELIVERED ADDRESS.



PRIN. SIR WM. PETERSON, K.C.M.G.

that if in the pressure and stress of our modern ways we were to banish Greek altogether, we should be 'cutting civilization away from its roots'—just as much as if we were to try to banish Greek art, which must also be recognized as one of the most stimulating factors in modern life, of vital import for the race in general and for this generation in particular. If ordinary people cannot be expected to learn the Greek language, they may at least be taught something about a literature which is undoubtedly the most complete and the most varied the world has ever seen. As Prof. Gilbert Murray has put it: 'There is more in Hellenism than a language, though that language may be the divinest and richest ever spoken by man. It is quite possible for a man who cannot read a single page of Plato intelligently to acquire a proportion of the Greek spirit; to enter more or less into that peculiar way of looking at things, that extraordinary shrewdness and knowledge of the world, that child-like impulsiveness for wild hopes and idealism, which seem to leave a certain stamp of genius upon almost any sentence that has fallen from an Athenian pen.'

"That is why we say that 'some insight into the classical ideas is an indispensable element in the highest education.'"

Influence of Greek Literature.

The Principal then dwelt on the influence of the Greek literature and spirit on all classes and all walks of life. "As Sir Frederick Kenyon said," Sir William continued, "to a meeting of the Classical Association: 'A man will be a better man of business, a better lawyer, a better merchant, a better stockbroker, a less hide bound politician, if he keeps alive in his soul the love of literature, the interest in things of the intellect, of which the Greek and Latin classics are the spring and perennial source of refreshment.'"

Commenting on the objections advanced by some people against the study of ancient writers, Sir William said that careful inquiry will reveal the fact that such objection proceeds from quarters where there is hostility to literary education in general.

The Principal mentioned the mercantile motive in connection with this, namely, "no objection to language study but let it be a modern language—not as literature, but for correspondence and commercial purposes."

"The cause of Greek," continued Sir William, "is the cause of intellectual interests and spiritual aspirations everywhere. All lovers of literature and of the human studies should be united in its defence."

"Further," the Principal continued, "such objections can be met from the high ground of science. Surely there is a value to be attached to the study of origins—in the realms of literature and history, as well as that of science. Scientists tell us to consider 'not merely the inherited qualities of the organism, but its environment in the several shapes of its growth.' So, too, in regard to literary development. We can't afford to be ignorant of our antecedents. In the sphere of scientific inquiry, we are told that a knowledge of its antecedents is the first condition for the scientific study of a phenomenon. So it is with literature: we must dig deep if we would fully appreciate how it has come to be what it is to-day."

"The literature of Greece," went on the Principal, "has had a more permanent influence on mankind than that of any other people. 'We are all Greeks,' Shelley said, 'our laws, our literature, our religion (that is true in a sense), our art have all their roots in Greece.' The explanation of this must be sought in the independent character and the creative force of the Greek genius. Set down in Europe the pioneers of Western Civilization, they faced all the problems of thought and of existence with a fearlessness of which we are still reaping the fruits. They were, as we shall see in greater detail the first inventors of most of the higher forms of European literature."

Features of Hellenic Literature.

"The various forms of composition which they originated, developed and brought to perfection—epic and lyric poetry, the drama, history, oratory, philosophy, criticism; to say nothing of their achievements in natural history, mathematics and science, or in the sphere of the arts, music, painting, sculpture, and architecture—all these forms and methods by which the national spirit sought to express itself are animated by that devotion to rational freedom which must be recognized as the distinctive feature of the Hellenic genius."

"It was in the clear light of reason that the Greeks set themselves to work out all their problems—of politics, of philosophy and practical life. Their watchwords were freedom, beauty and truth."

The Principal then quoted Renan as follows: "In the history of civilization the place of Greece is unique; for she founded in the full extent of the term rational and progressive humanism. Our science, our art, our literature, our philosophy, our morality, our politics, our strategy, our diplomacy—all are Greek in origin. The outlines of human culture, created in Greece, may be indefinitely expanded, but it is complete in all its parts. Progress will eternally consist in developing what Greece conceived, in filling out the designs which she so admirably sketched." The Principal then referred to Matthew Arnold, who, writing on the spirit of Greece, and addressing himself to the world at large, and especially to the English public, contrasted the Greek beauty and taste with the vulgarity of to-day, the high morality and refined feeling of Hellenism with the coarseness of our times, the mind and spirit of the classical age with the unintelligence of to-day.

Literary Activity of Greeks.

"It is the instinct of rational freedom that gives a central unity to all forms of Greek activity," said the Principal. "And specially in regard to their literature, in its various manifestations, it is this that enables us to trace such a well-marked relation between the literary activity of the Hellenic people and the successive phases of its political and social development. No literature has ever arisen so spontaneously out of the circumstances of the public and social life of the people. That is what makes Greek literature a fit introduction to the general study of literature. We shall see immediately what a close correspondence there is in Greece between periods of history and periods of literature. It is this that makes the successive shapes of Greek literary development so interesting and so easy to trace. And it must be remembered that we must regard neither the literature nor the life of Greece as circumscribed by the narrow limits of the peninsula which now bears the name, far less as connected with any single city, were it even Imperial (Continued on Page 4).

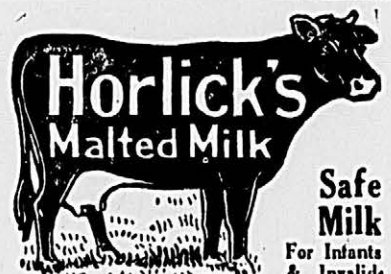
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K. P. Tolainos, '18.
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Editor in charge of this issue: The President.

OUR FIRST WEEK.

There are some occasions which repeat or duplicate themselves; there are others which come but once in a life-time, and remain a unique memory throughout all the succeeding years. A student's first week or month in college has something about it that marks it off from the rest of his college career. In many cases the Freshman feels that he has attained a definite goal. He is a "college man." He knows that it is not by accident that he has reached this point in his education. Probably it has meant some years of study and continuous purpose. Without the sustaining power of this purpose, and the steady application of the mind to the particular end in view, this happy conclusion would not have been possible.

Not so long ago this event seemed far away, and, as Dryden puts it,

"Expectation whirls me round,
"The imaginary relish is so sweet,
"That it enchants my sense."

But days run swiftly into weeks and months, and before one is aware of it, months have become years. And with this passage of time we continually find ourselves at the open doors of new futures. The past week has opened up to many an entirely new vista. College life has to a certain extent been weighed in the balance. At the least the day of days has come, and while the freshness of the new experience is still with us we would do well to recall these words of Cowley:

"To-day is ours; what do we fear?
"To-day is ours, we have it here.
"Let's treat it kindly, that it may
"Wish, at least, with us to stay."

It is one thing to experience the thrill of the first weeks, but it is quite another to maintain throughout the following weeks the same keenness and optimism.

The present world situation has shattered many ideals, and pessimists abound. Perhaps it is because we are young and filled with the buoyancy of youth; perhaps it is because we are inexperienced and unlearned in the deceits of the world; at any rate, as we feel at present we represent an aggregation of optimists, and we are going forward with a firm resolve to find a basis for our optimism. In this respect we are idealists, and we trust that our idealism will be justified; we know it will prove an incentive.

It may be that a year or two ago our ideal was of a lower order. At that time we looked upon our entrance to the University as the ultimate. It was the particular mile stone that urged us on, and now, having passed it, we take a fresh survey and readjust ourselves to a new way of thinking. Instead of priding himself in having accomplished a definite task, one sees that only the first step has been taken, that the other steps are longer and more difficult, that the past has been only a preparation for this, and that in the same way this is a preparation for the next. It is not that the life of a college man is disappointing; far from it; still the realization of what was anticipated is of a different order to that which was expected. Instead of appeasing the desire for knowledge, the first few lectures have aggravated the appetite. New fields are opened up, and though the desire to "know" may never result in intemperance in this particular direction, we are safe in predicting that the man who has caught the right vision during the first week, will never be fully satisfied.

To the freshmen and other new students who are at the parting of the ways we would say, "look before you leap." Look well, for so much depends on the first few days of college that it is almost impossible to exaggerate their importance. One must walk and think carefully if the memory of the first week is to be pleasant as well as unique.

At six o'clock last evening, only two nominations to the Union House Committee had been received, one from Arts, and one from Science. Consequently the time has been extended until Thursday, Oct. 11th, at 6 p.m. The following nominations are still required to complete this committee—two from Medicine, two from Science, one from Law, and one more from Arts.

An election, if necessary, will be held on Monday, Oct. 15. This is an important branch of students' activities, so start a nomination to-day for a good man. The names from the Faculty by which the man is nominated, are all that are required, so get busy to-day.

C. O. T. C. PARADE YESTERDAY—MANY STUDENT ATTENDED.

The first C.O.T.C. parade of the season was held yesterday afternoon on the Campus, to almost 500 men. About half the men were with pre-

FIRST MEETING OF STUDENTS' COUNCIL HELD.

(Continued from Page 3.)

The nominee must be a member of the Senior year. The election will be held on October 22nd.

The Swimming Club was granted the sum of \$15.00 for the purpose of carrying on their activities in the Polo League.

The Track Club was granted the sum of \$40.00 to cover the expenses in connection with the Freshman-Sophomore meet, and the University Sports.

It was decided to notify the Hockey Club of the vacancy of the Presidency of their Club, and urge their immediate attention.

This completed the business of the evening.

WAR AFFECTS THE PRICE OF BOOKS

Materials Essential to Their Manufacture Have Skyrocketed in Cost.

These are not days of ease or serenity for the makers of books for schools and scholars. Like all other publishers, textbook producers must meet the mounting demands of labor. Materials, especially white paper, have skyrocketed in cost. To market a history printed and bound to-day at the price charged for the same book three years ago is to court bankruptcy. But many publishers have contracts with state and local school boards stating in the face, which the latter show no inclination of abating. As for new contracts at profitable present-day prices, they are more difficult to land. Schools, like homes and factories, are retrenching.

But it is not only the cost of making, marketing and distributing his product that disturbs the maker of academic literature. He has also to face the wreckage wrought by the great war with the vendibility of many books written and manufactured before the war began. Histories, geographies and works of reference are out of date. Stock in hand may be slowly worked off, as the books are relatively correct. They tell of a world as it was in August, 1914. But not of a world of to-day or to-morrow; and until national metes and bounds in Europe, Asia and Africa and the islands are fixed again with something like finality will there be no new editions of such standard works.

Coincident with this "hold-up" due to the war, there is another line of attack which the maker of histories for schools and colleges has to meet. The fairness of such books on his list as deal with the beginnings of the United States is questioned. The indictment is something more than one of "glittering generalities," as Rufus Choate would have put it. Histories that tell of the American Revolution, 93 in number, have been carefully studied to see how many of them give only the American side of the dispute, how many misrepresent the British side, and how many give the student some dispassionate appraisal of the Hanoverian dynasty and the fight made against it by British Liberals like Burke, Chatham and Fox at the same time that John Adams, Patrick Henry, George Washington and Benjamin Franklin were busy in the revolting colonies. The historians and the houses that are issuing biased and one-sided books, or defective accounts, of the Revolution, are being named. The 10 authors who specially deserve commendation are praised. The others are condemned. Yet it is from the chauvinistic majority that most American youth growing up get their notions of Great Britain and their anti-British animosity. Naturally men like Channing of Harvard and Bourne of Western Reserve are on the "white list," as also was John Fluke.

It is not surprising that the American historian and the American schoolbook maker for so many years should usually have played the game as they have. It was part of the national tradition making for isolation and comparative indifference to the opinion of the rest of the world. But for some years past an "international mind" has been growing within the body politic. Exigencies of state have forced departure from the Washingtonian advice as to indifference to world affairs. British publicists and bryans of the rank of Viscount Bryce and George Trevelyan have been persuasively showing that it was hardly fair for American educational literature to deal with Anglo-American relations in the spirit that most of the American school histories showed, and with partisan evasion of facts. Now the same appeal is taking concrete form in the United States.

Thus far mention has been made only of the difficulties which makers and publishers of histories and geographies face. Any observer of current happenings in sessions of school boards throughout the United States or any reader of the educational press knows that publishers of books for use of classes studying German, or about Germany, are not going to have a serene autumn or winter. However, they may recoup from the added demand for books in French and about France.

BATTERY DRAFT NEWS.

Latest reports concerning the 13th Canadian Siege Battery state that it is now stationed at Deep Cut Camp, near Aldershot.

INSULTING.

Yesterday I went to see the monkeys at Dominion Park. Why, I was there, too. Which cage were you in?

The men should be able to attend the Founder's Day Lecture at the Royal Victoria College.

WATER POLOISTS.

Dr. Harvey will be at the C.O.T.C. Armoury on Wednesday and Friday evenings from 8 to 10 p.m. All those trying out for places on the polo team must have their physical before the first game, Oct. 16th.

UNIVERSITY LODGE MEETING.

The first regular meeting of University Lodge, A.F. and A.M., for the season will be held at the Masonic Temple, Dorchester Street West, on Saturday, October 13th at 8 p.m. This Lodge is composed entirely of college men, graduates and students, and meets on the second Saturday of each month from October to May inclusive. Members of the staff and students in the University who are Masons are cordially invited to attend any of the meetings.

MED. '22 MEETING.

At a meeting of Med. '22, the approaching sports were discussed. Some fifteen men promised to turn out.

Owing to the fact that lady students in Medicine had no undergraduate standing, Miss Boyd resigned her position as vice-president of the class. Her resignation was accepted with regret. Mr. Elliot was elected to fill the vacancy. The class has decided not to organize for a rush before the 17th.

LIEUT. C. M. BENETT WOUNDED.

Lieut. C. M. Bennett, a member of the class of Science '18, who went overseas in the spring of 1915, in the First Universities Company, has been seriously wounded, and is now in a hospital in England. Lieut. Bennett went to France with the Service Company, and saw active service in the P.P.C.L.I. Later he was recommended for a commission, and returned to England, where he trained for a commission in the Royal Field Artillery. He returned to France, and was in charge of a battery when he received his wounds, caused by the bursting of a bomb. He was very badly wounded in the hip, and part of one hand was hurt, and he is now in England. He is doing as well as can be expected, considering the serious nature of his wounds, but will be confined to the hospital for at least two months more. At college, he was a Daily reporter, played on the 3rd Rugby team, and was the champion inter-collegiate rifle shot, in the Inter-collegiate series of 1914.

MED. '20 CLASS MEETING.

The class meeting and election of officers of Med. '20 held yesterday afternoon resulted in the following executive:

President—R. Brown.
Vice-president—Trainer.
Secretary—Eaton.
Treasurer—Riddell.
Class Reporter—Cassidy.
MacDougall, the retiring president, in reply to a class vote of appreciation of the able way in which he piloted the class through their Sophomore year, expressed his gratitude for the manner in which the Year had stood behind their executive.

Reference was made to the able fashion in which the King Cook Celebration had been handled by those who were in charge of it last year.

DR. HARVEY'S FATHER.

Edmond L. Harvey died at Abercorn, Que., on June 7, at the age of 66. He was the father of Dr. F. W. Harvey, Arts '94, Med. '98, Director of the School of Physical Education.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Meeting of McGill Athletic Association.

The following men are requested to be on hand at the Union, Thursday, October 11th, 1917, at 4.45 p.m. sharp.

D. C. Smelzer.

R. R. Struthers, Track Club.

J. D. Fawcett, Football Club.

H. H. Pitts, Basketball Club.

S. H. O'Brien, Swimming Club.

A. Walsh, Physical Training.

L. A. C. Branch, Tennis Club.

H. Mouquin, B. F., and W. Club.

Representatives of the following Clubs:

Harrier Club.

Association-Football.

English Rugby Club.

Skating and Hockey Club.

Business:

1. Election of Vice-President and Secretary.

2. General business of importance previous to the beginning of college athletics.

D. C. SMELZER, Pres.

FUTURE WORK DISCUSSED AT Y.M.C.A. MEETING.

(Continued from Page 3.)

this task, and it is a man's job. Even professors who never seemed to waver, are beginning to have doubts in their minds, and the Y. M. C. A., as never before, must stand out as one of the organizations ready to help and ready to set forth the claims."

The need of men in the Foreign Mission Field was touched on, and it was shown that many of the greatest centres of work had been almost entirely stripped of their leaders. With the forty thousand coolies who have crossed Canada to France and Flanders many doctors and missionaries have gone. A gap has been left and the task is a man's job. The fact that a large majority of the members of the Student Volunteer Band were now in the overseas forces indicates to those who do not know, the type of men engaged in this work. They have caught a vision of the world for God, and realize that even from the standpoint of the Empire, Christian example and work are of tremendous import. A recent book by Oldham, "The World and the Gospel," shows the relation between the civil and religious problems with which we are contending. Coming again to the introductory thoughts of his address, Mr. Clarke recommended as the safest basis for friendship Bible study groups. "Other men in other colleges are tackling the same problems, and they are looking to McGill for a lead," were the concluding remarks of the address.

Mr. Busby, in expressing the Association's thanks for the words of inspiration from Mr. Clarke, echoed the latter's sentiment in regard to the responsibility of the older college men toward the new comers.

Following Mr. Busby, Mr. J. Coote added to what had already been said, an instance of failure on the part of a student because of the friendships and associations formed after he had come to college. That war conditions do not necessarily mean curtailment was shown by the progress of the McGill Y.M.C.A. Whereas the Association only partially supported Murray Brooks up to last year, it was then decided that McGill should support not only the one man, but several assistants as well. Such progress means big things, but the support will be forthcoming.

Before the gathering broke up "Don" McLeod expressed his sense of responsibility for the men at McGill in the task he had undertaken. Men willing to be of service and ready to fit in when needed could be used in some place, and their efforts were bound to meet with success if undertaken in the right spirit.

R. V. C. NOTES.

Y.V.C.A. RECEPTION.

The annual reception given by the College Y.V.C.A. for the First Year students will take place this afternoon in the Common Room, from four until six o'clock. Students of all years, both undergraduates and partials, are cordially invited to be present. Every member should make a special effort to attend, as there is important business to come before the meeting.

There will be a class meeting of R. V. C. '18 at one o'clock to-day, in the Common Room. Every member is urged to attend.

TENNIS NOTICES.

Those who signed their names on the Individual Tennis list must play off the first round of games by to-night.

As regards class teams, the names of the students on these teams must be handed in to the tennis managers of their respective years by to-night.

There will be a meeting of R. V. C. '19 in the Common Room at 1 o'clock on Thursday to discuss plans for the Delta Sigma Society meeting on Oct. 17th. All members are requested to be present.

J. K. L. ROSS ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Mr. J. K. L. Ross was elected president of the McGill Graduates' Society at the annual meeting of members, held at the University Club on June 27.

In the absence of the president, Prof. C. W. Colby, the senior vice-president, Prof. C. H. McLeod, occupied the chair. Considering the very large number of graduates of the University who are with the overseas forces, or doing military duty elsewhere, the attendance was quite gratifying, the meeting, in fact, being the largest for several years. Reports from the executive committee and the treasurer showed a healthy and growing interest in the affairs of the society.

The officers and members of the executive committee elected for the current year follow:

President—J. K. L. Ross.
Vice-Presidents—Mrs. F. P. Shearwood, E. E. Howard, K.C., Dr. W. Grant Stewart.

Treasurer—A. R. Howell.
Secretary—G. R. MacLeod.
Committee—Dr. W. G. M. Byers, F. Cleveland Morgan, W. D. Lighthall, K.C., C. H. Gould, Dr. A. A. Robertson, Prof. C. H. McLeod.

Non-resident councillors—Rev. H. M. Tory (Edmonton); A. H. W. Colquhoun (Toronto); A. E. Childs (Boston); Hon. W. S. Stewart (Charlottetown); Hon. J. G. Saxe (New York); Hon. J. C. McCorkill (Quebec).

ARTS '20 MEETING.

A meeting of Arts '20 was held yesterday afternoon in the Arts Building.

The attention of the class was called to the coming Freshman-Sophomore meet, and as many as possible were asked to turn out.

ARTS '18 MAN ILL WITH TRENCH FEVER

Pte. Philippe A. Bieler, Who Went Overseas With 5th University Co.

The name of Pte. Philippe A. Bieler, Arts '18, appeared in Tuesday night's casualty list, as ill, and further particulars state that he is for the present incapacitated by a serious attack of trench fever.

Pte. Bieler enlisted in the 5th University Company (P.P.C.L.I.), and has been at the front for over a year, just prior to his illness Philippe had received his first leave since arriving in France. After an enjoyable visit in Paris, Pte. Bieler returned to his duty optimistically and enthusiastically. Pte. Bieler is a son of Prof. Charles Bieler, and one of four brothers overseas.

An elder brother, Lieut. Etienne S. Bieler, Arts '15, wounded in the fighting late in April, went overseas as a private in the First Universities Company reinforcing the P.P.C.L.I., and upon arrival in England secured a commission in the artillery. He was admitted to No. 14 General Hospital on April 28th, suffering from gunshot wounds in the right leg. In August, 1916, he was injured slightly in the head.

Lieut. Bieler secured his degree in Arts before he enlisted, at the same time winning honours and a gold medal in mathematics.

Later on in August Lieut. Bieler was granted leave and he returned to Canada. He is at present engaged with Prof. L. V. King in research work.

ARTS '19 MEETING.

At a meeting of the Arts '19, held in the smoking room of the Arts Building yesterday, the following officers were elected:

President—A. S. Noad.
Vice-President—A. I. Smith.
Treasurer—H. K. Mergier.
Secretary—G. Smart.
Daily Representative—B. N. Holt-ham and Otto Klineberg.

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First of all, obtain a miner's certificate, from the Department in Quebec, or from the nearest agent. The price of this certificate is \$10.00, and it is valid until the first of January following. This certificate gives the right to prospect on public lands and on private lands, on which the mineral rights belong to the Crown.

The holder of this certificate may stake mining claims to the extent of 200 acres.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

During the first six months following the staking of the claim, work on it must be performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days of eight hours.

SIX MONTHS AFTER STAKING.

At the expiration of six months from the date of the staking, the prospector, to retain his rights, must take out a mining license.

MINING LICENSE.

The mining license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unsurveyed territory. The price of this license is Fifty Cents an acre per year, and a fee of \$10.00 on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on producing an affidavit that during the year work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days' labor on each forty acres.

MINING CONCESSION.

Notwithstanding the above, a mining concession may be acquired at any time at the rate of \$5.00 an acre for SUPERIOR METALS, and \$3.00 an acre for INFERIOR MINERALS.

The attention of prospectors is specially called to the territory in the North-Western part of the Province of Quebec, north of the height of land where important mineralized belts are known to exist.

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Special arrangements have been made with the POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL of LAVAL UNIVERSITY, 225 ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL, for the analysis of minerals at very reduced rates for the benefit of miners and prospectors in the Province of Quebec. The well equipped laboratories of this institution and its trained chemists ensure results of undoubted integrity and reliability.

The Bureau of Mines at Quebec will give all the information desired in connection with the mines and mineral resources of the Province, on application addressed to

HONORE MERCIER,

Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

There are only three entries for the Freshmen Singles, so these will have to be called off unless more men sign up. The list will be left open one day longer. Come on, Freshmen!

For the Club Singles, the first round has been drawn as follows:

F. J. Cunningham, Sci. '19 and R. W. Kramer, Med. '20.
A. R. Newsam, Med. '18, and G. F. Dowdall.

Opponents are asked to get in touch with one another at once, as weather permitting, the first round must be played off this week.

Announcements regarding the doubles will be made later.

Turn out, Freshmen and put your names down at the Shack.

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TRACK CLUB MEETING GOOD START IN FIELD

Entry List for Freshman-Sophomore Meet is Now Open.

A meeting of the Track Club was held yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock in the Union. J. L. O'Brien was elected secretary to replace J. J. King, who has not returned this year. The following men have been appointed as their class representatives to the Track Club:

J. M. Rowell, Sci. '20.
M. Lavitt, Arts '21.
A. Davis, Arts '19.
A. Swan, Med. '22.

The President, Mr. R. R. Struthers, called attention to the fact that the majority of the classes had not yet

selected their representatives, and asked that this should be done at once. It was decided that the Freshman-Sophomore meet next Saturday would commence at 2.30 p.m.

There seems to be plenty of material among the First and Second Years to make a very interesting meet. At the Stadium yesterday afternoon several of the Freshmen were out, and judging from their appearance and the showing they made, there ought to be some of the long standing records broken.

J. Block was out, limbering up on the track, and expects to romp away with the 100 and 220 yards. Block is now with Med. '22, and will be a valuable asset to his year. It is also expected that John Gallery will turn out. "John" is an all-round athlete, and should help to lower some of the records. Several of the upper year men were out in preparation for the University Sports. Among them was Dan Sutherland, who expects to en-

FIRST MEETING OF STUDENTS' COUNCIL HELD

Good Representation Present in Union Last Evening.

DAILY EDITORS APPOINTED.

New Representative to be Elected From Science On October 22

The first regular meeting of the Students' Council was held in the McGill Union last evening.

H. H. Pitts, the President; K. P. Asolinos, the Arts representative; T. P. Dillon, the Law representative; D. J. Smelser, representing the Athletic Association; R. R. Struthers, representing the Track Club, and D. Sutherland, representing the Union, were present.

K. P. Asolinos reported the consummation of the Daily contracts on the same terms and conditions as were in force last session.

K. P. Asolinos also reported that Mr. H. R. Morgan had very kindly consented to gather the data necessary for the issue of a Special Year Supplement. This Supplement was now in the process of preparation, and would be issued shortly.

The acceptance of the Alumni directorship by Mr. H. R. Morgan was also reported.

On the recommendation of the President of the Daily, A. S. Noad, Arts '19, was appointed Editor-in-Chief, and A. I. Smith, Arts '19, was appointed Managing Editor.

It was reported that friendly relations had been re-established with the Royal Victoria College. Great satisfaction was expressed by the individual members of the Council at this report, and the opinion was freely expressed that no future misunderstandings would occur.

Owing to the absence of W. H. Schiedel from college, it was decided to call for nominations for a representative from the Faculty of Science. These nominations must be handed to the Secretary of the Students' Council by 6 p.m. on Friday, Oct. 12th. (Continued on Page 2.)

ter in the weight throwing contest. Dan came within an ace of equalling the records for both putting the shot and discus throwing, and hopes this year to equal, if not better, them.

Some of the records that should be lowered are:

	Present record.
100 Yards	10 1-5 sec.
High Jump	5ft. 6in.
Broad Jump	21ft. 3 1/2 in.
Pole Vault	10ft. 8in.
Hammer Throw	122ft. 6in.
Putting 16 lb. Shot	38ft. 6in.
Discus Throw	11ft. 9 1/2 in.

The entry list is now open, and entries will be received until Friday at Strathcona Hall or at the Porter's desk in the Union. Post entries can be sent in on Saturday morning.

FORMER SCIENCE MAN ON SURVEY, DROWNED

C. W. Drysdale, Sci. '09, Met Death While on a Geological Survey.

While rafting the Kootenay river, on which he was employed on a Geological Survey, Charles Wales Drysdale, Sci. '09, a most promising young geologist, and the son of William Drysdale, of H. M.'s Customs, Montreal, was drowned on July 10. A telegram from L. D. Burling to the Geological Survey, Ottawa, said that he and his assistant, W. J. Gray, were drowned at 6 p.m. After making one successful trip they failed to catch the swinging current and were carried out into midstream beyond reach of help. They jumped when the craft struck a gravel cliff, but the powerful undercurrent sucked them to their deaths. George M. Smith, a packer, also was on the raft, but he managed to grasp a piece of wreckage and land on a bar.

"Mr. Drysdale had endeared himself to every member of the staff and to each of us the very sad news of his death comes as a personal shock," wrote William McInnis, directing geologist, to William Drysdale. "Besides, the Department suffers in the death of Mr. Drysdale an irreparable loss. Although comparatively young he had a grasp of the geological problems in his chosen field of British Columbia, which none other had. He was undoubtedly at the start of a most brilliant career, and promised to become one of the first scientists of Canada."

Mr. Drysdale, after leaving McGill, took a post-graduate course at Yale. He worked in South Africa, Montana, and British Columbia. Only a short time before his death he was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society of America for original work in the Rockies.

MEDICAL EXAMS.

The evening Medical Examinations will be held from 8 to 9 on the evenings mentioned, instead of from 8 to 10. All men taking part in the Freshman-Sophomore meet Saturday must be examined before the end of the week, and may come for their examination at anytime when Dr. Harvey is at C.O.T.C. headquarters, not waiting for their prescribed turn, as stated in a previous issue of the "Daily."

CAPTAIN SUGARS HONORED.

Captain H. S. Sugars, M.B., of the Royal Army Medical Corps, awarded the Military Cross in June, is a brother of R. S. Sugars, director of the School of Commerce. He also received the D.S.O. for gallantry in the field.

STUDENT'S FATHER DEAD.

The death occurred at his home in Owen Sound, Ont. in June, of Oliver C. Brown, manufacturer, and prominent in municipal politics. He was the father of Elfric Brown, Med. '18.

FUTURE WORK DISCUSSED AT Y.M.C.A. MEETING

Mr. Clarke, National Work Secretary, Addresses Meeting.

LACK OF MEN FOR WORK.

Recommend Bible Study as a Means of Increasing Student Fellowship.

Last evening there gathered in Strathcona Hall about a score of men to discuss the plans and work of the Y.M.C.A. for the coming session. After the meal provided by the committee had been enjoyed by those present, "Doc" Busby called on Ernest Clarke, national study secretary, to address the meeting.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Clarke conveyed to the McGill Y.M.C.A. the greetings of the other colleges, who are in a position very similar to our own. He went on to say that though it was not perhaps commonly known, it was nevertheless true that in the first year of the war about 50 per cent. of the students in the Universities of Canada had enlisted. The same figure was true of the second year, and at the present time the student body of Canada was reduced to about one-third of its normal strength. Even the "prep" schools had been affected, in one case a school having an average of over seventy students can now muster but twelve. All over Canada conditions were the same.

"Under these circumstances," continued Mr. Clarke, "some may ask whether or not the Y. M. should not close up. Seeing that it is estimated that between fifteen and twenty thousand college students who would have been graduated in the last three years are now overseas, in what does the true usefulness of the Young Men's Christian Association consist?"

In answer to the question as to the value of Y. M. work this year, Mr. Clarke felt that the entire outlook was different to anything before experienced, and that the problem of Christian service was now presented in a new way.

In England the problem was being met, and the British Student Movement, with a minimum of organization, was stressing a system of friendship. That this was the proper note to strike at McGill at this time was made abundantly clear by the words of the speaker. With the intimate knowledge of one who had experienced in his own life the readjusting necessary for the average college man, Mr. Clarke reminded his listeners of the Freshmen who come to college from the small towns and from different surroundings. They enter a city where they have never been before, take up work in a University with a great name, and with the conditions of life they find a greater freedom than they had previously enjoyed. Here they have broken with the past and will form new ideas and friendships, and after all it is the friendships formed in college that really count.

It was urged that it was up to the Y.M.C.A. to see that these men met the right kind of friends in the first year. To those who are thinking in terms of the future, something of the responsibility of this problem was pointed out.

"That a great deal of loose and shallow thinking is going on," was the opinion of Mr. Clarke, especially in regard to matters religious. "The real question at such a time is whether we do not need the fellowship of a few men to help us find out just where we are at ourselves."

"In contrast to the spirit of self-seeking and aggrandisement, the place and personality of Jesus Christ stand out as never before. We lack leaders of moral standing and need men with backbone and the courage of their convictions to put their energy into (Continued on Page 2.)



The Royal Military College of Canada.

THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instruction in all branches of military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years in three terms of 9 1/2 months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras is about \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

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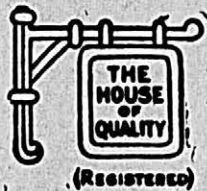
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ETERNAL MESSAGE OF GREECE TO ALL PEOPLES AND GEN- TILES, TOPIC OF ELO- QUENT ADDRESS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Athens itself. Hellas is more uni-
versal than that. Different centres
flourished at different epochs of Greek
literary development. It is on the
coast of Asia Minor that we first
trace the literary workings of the
Hellenic genius, and though Athens
afterwards became 'the Eve of
Greece, Mother of Arts and Elo-
quence' it was not till after forms of
literary composition had been de-
veloped among the islands of the Aegean
and elsewhere. And we have to take
into account also the later activity of
the Greek overseas colonies. Sicily,
for instance, has a literary history of
its own." Sir William then briefly
referred to the Greco-Roman period,
from 146 B.C. to Justinian 529
A.D., the Byzantine period up to
the fall of Constantinople in 1453, and
lastly to the modern period of modern
Greek literature, showing a continu-
ity of spirit and thought.

Reasons for Study of Greek.

"Let us say, then, that the first
outstanding reason for some study of
Greek literature, on the part even of
those who know no Greek, is its origi-
nality and consequently its historical
importance. The Greeks invented and
brought to perfection, in advance of
all other nations, most of the literary
forms with which we are familiar.
They were not literary imitations
of foreign models.

"That is what has made Greek lit-
erature the origin and inspiration
of much of the best modern litera-
ture. It has been a model for all lat-
ter effort. The Greek shares with
Hebrew literature the credit of giv-
ing to the world those great concep-
tions and ideas which are now part
of the fabric of humanity itself.

"This will be shown in detail.
Meanwhile, take the following types:
Epic Poetry: perhaps the most com-
prehensive of all forms of literary
utterance, adapted by all the great
masters of song—Homer, Virgil,
Dante, Milton. Lyric Poetry: in which
the outburst of personal emotion was
first taught to express itself in melo-
dious song. Tragedy: in which the
heart is laid bare, throbbing under
the strain of passion, quivering under
the blows of fate, purging our souls
of mean passions by a humanising
pity or a chastening fear.

"History, replacing the rude chroni-
cle, tracing the causes of events and
appraising their results; understand-
ing of the past, interpretation of the
present, and forecasting of the fu-
ture."

"Oratory, in its intimate connection
with politics and public life and re-
flecting like everything else that is
Greek, the spirit of Freedom within
the law."

"Philosophy is the search for rea-
soned truth; the foundation of modern
logic and metaphysics. In all this
we can watch the genesis and the
early growth of much that is most
valuable in the stores of the human
intellect to-day."

Development of Greek Literature.

"If we pass over the vague and com-
paratively little known period of
mythical antiquity," went on Sir Wil-
liam, "the Prehistoric Period—with
all its problems as to the origin and
early growth of the nation and its
language, we find that down to the
time of the Persian War (480) Greek
literature was developing itself main-
ly in the direction of Epic and Lyric
poetry. When, after her glorious vic-
tory at Salamis, Athens leapt at one
bound into a more or less acknowl-
edged headship, all pre-existing
forms of poetical composition were
united in the Drama—that most per-
fect product of Greek life; while the
interest that was taken in political in-
stitutions, and the importance that
had now come to be attached to
speech, as an instrument of social
and political progress, hastened the
development of prose composition out
of its rude beginnings into the finish-
ed forms of history and oratory. Then
there is the after glow—the litera-
ture of the Decadence, with which we
shall not concern ourselves much only
so far as it manifested itself in indi-
vidual poets such as Theocritus, who are
interesting not only in themselves, but
also as affording proof of the perma-
nence and continuity of the Hel-
lenic spirit."

"Secondly, Greek literature is wor-
thy of our study because it is so
perfect an embodiment of the spirit
of Greece. Of that spirit we have
seen that the distinguishing marks
are rational freedom and fearlessness.
Apart from that exquisite adaptation
of form to substance which charac-
terizes Greek literature, in all its
shapes of growth, and versatility, we
come to know, through it, the life,
the thoughts and the ideals, of a peo-
ple which must rank among the most
highly gifted that the world has
ever known. And that people has in-
fluenced all the rest in public life
and institutions, in ethics and relig-
ion, in philosophy and science, the
spontaneous expression of the politi-
cal and social life of the people in
their youth, maturity and decay, and
has given the law to the literature of
the world."

"As Sir Henry Maine says: 'Not one
of these intellectual exercises which
we regard as characteristic of the
great progressive races of the world—
not that insight into physical nature
to which all races have contributed—
would apparently have come into ex-
istence if those races had been left
to themselves. To one, small peo-
ple covering in its original seat not
more than a hand's breadth of terri-

tory, it was given to create the prin-
ciple of Progress, of movement on-
ward and not backward or downward,
or destruction tending to reconstruc-
tion."

"Gilbert Murray, speaking on the
versatility of the Greek poets—sol-
diers—bold explorers and enterpris-
ing traders—philosophers—moral-
ists says, 'Shrewdly practical and yet
uncompromisingly spiritual; they ex-
perimented in politics,—a pleasure
loving people—yet of iron enterprise,
cynically shrewd yet devotedly ideal-
istic, there was no subject of human
knowledge they did not touch, no
thought too abstruse, no moral height
too arduous for them.'"

Principal Peterson also quoted Sir
Frederick Kenyon's tribute to the
Greek spirit as follows: "The spirit
of the Greek is the very spirit of
life, of inquiry, of freshness. The
Greek tried everything, questioned ev-
erything, was overawed by no tradi-
tion, sought for life and beauty ev-
erywhere, and at every cost. Those
who would banish Greek or make it
the property of a select few, do a
grave disservice to the whole cause
of intellectual and spiritual life—the
class in virtue of which a nation
takes rank in the world of spiritual
values."

"And it is just this national spirit,
continued Sir William, "that gives the
study of Greek literature a certain ad-
vantage over the study of modern lit-
erature. It is the intellectual expres-
sion of a people who are remote from
us in time, whose ways are foreign
to us. In dealing, for example, with
the true themes of poetry, the Greek
portrays in broad outlines the great
elemental emotions, depicting them
with an all but total absence of the
perplexing and conflicting undercur-
rents, which—in our modern civilisa-
tion—rob them of much of their
force and freshness."

Sir William then referred to the
wonderful energy in war and com-
merce, and of the political activity
of the Greek race. He spoke of their
bold experiments in thought and prac-
tice.

"But all this," continued the speak-
er, "along with the geography of the
country, led to lack of unity in polit-
ics; there was no federal solidarity
that lasted. First Macedonia and then
Rome conquered Greece, but Greece
in turn captured its conquerors. Their
narrow conception of 'city' (polis) had
to be enlarged before the message of
Greece to the world could have free
course and be glorified."

Sir William then drew a parallel
between the message of Greece and
the message of Christianity, for which
the comparative isolation and seclu-
sion of the Jewish community would
not have sufficed. So the message of
Greece had to break its barriers and
take on a cosmopolitan view.

"Thirdly, the study of Greek lit-
erature presents the unique element
of interest that it falls into well de-
fined chapters, each corresponding to
and covering a phase of the national
history, and this orderly sequence is
not the result of accident or caprice.
Next after what he calls its 'cheer
and artistic beauty—its originality—
'stimulating power and charm—Prof.
Paul Shorey of Chicago ranks this
as the characteristic which contributes

WHAT'S ON.

TO-DAY.
1.00 p.m.—Meeting of R.V.C. '18
in R.V.C.
4.00 p.m.—Y.W.C.A. Reception in
R.V.C.
8.00 p.m.—Medical Exam. for C.O.
T.C.
COMING.
Oct. 11.—Meeting of R.V.C. '19, in
R.V.C. at 1.00 p.m.
Oct. 11.—C.O.T.C. parade at 8.00
p.m.
Oct. 13.—Interclass Sports.
Oct. 19.—University Sports.

CERCLE FRANCAIS.
All those who desire to become mem-
bers of the Cercle Francaise should
apply either personally or in writ-
ing to the treasurer, J. K. Mergler,
Arts '19.
Members of faculties other than
Arts are extended a hearty invitation
to join.

chiefly to the abiding interest and
significance of Greek literature and
distinguishes it from all others—the
interest which attaches to the orderly
sequence and full development of the
possibilities of each distinct literary
form or kind before we pass to the
next. The science of literature will
demonstrate this by proving the nice
and necessary adaptation of the bal-
lad and epic to the Homeric camp
fire or Mycenaean palace of the
personal lyric to the expression of the
passionate individualism of the age of
colonial adventure and political unset-
tlement, of the choral hymn to em-
body the conservation ideals of the
athletic aristocracy of Boeotia and
the Peloponneseus, of the drama to
be the teacher and entertainer of
triumphant democracy in the city
state."

"Fourthly: Along with Christianity
Greek literature makes up the indis-
pensable forerunner and explanation
of our European intellectual life." Sir
William then referred to Jerusalem,
Athens and Rome as having contrib-
uted religion, beauty and law to the
tion of our fevered modern life will
world, each of the contributions be-
ing necessary. "Greek literature,"
continued Sir William, "deserves our
study for the reason that even that
portion of it which has come down to
us through the ravages of time con-
tains a larger number of masterpieces
—apart from Shakespeare—than any
modern literature can boast. This
is true of all departments; even
though you may know little of their
works, you already know the names
of Homer, Sappho, Pindar, Sophocles,
Thucydides, Plato and Demosthenes."

"In this course," said Sir William
in concluding, "we are to deal with
the poets. Prof. Paul Shorey of Chi-
cago, closes his introductory lecture
with these words: 'We cannot recover
the habitual temper of mind that
created Greek poetry. But we can
make of it an incomparable educa-
tional instrument in youth, and in
our riper years a possession of beau-
ty that amid the turmoil and distra-
ct a bower quiet for us and a sleep
full of sweet dreams and health and
quiet breathing.' And in these days
of agony and strife we shall do well to

SPECIAL CALL FOR UNIVERSITY MEN

Never before Such a Need of
University Training.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—"The call for
university men at this time has been
a revelation," said Chancellor Elmer
Ellsworth Brown at the opening of
the College of Arts and Pure Science
of New York University. "There has
never before, to my knowledge, been
such decisive emphasis upon the need
and value of university education. Ev-
ery man is called into service, but
university men are called with double
insistence because of what they have
to give that the nation needs."

"There is a place for play, there is
a place for realization, there is a place
for merriment, and jollity, but the
thing that we have now to get really
embedded in our convictions is that
there is no place for exemption from
self-mastery and self-control. The
industries are, some of them coming
to have discipline that is hardly less
than military in its demands. These
demands will go higher before they go
lower. But the men who are not sub-
ject to external training order and
compulsion are called upon to give
themselves training that shall not
fall them in the hour of need, and
our schools and colleges—now is the
time that we must enter with a new
seriousness and vigor into orderly
training with confidence for the high-
est service."

"It is good for us to be shaken vio-
lently from our familiar standards
and ambitions. It is good to have ev-
ery sort of complacency thrown to
the ground by a shock that spares
neither high nor low. It is good for us
to be made suddenly and thoroughly
ashamed of the best we have done, by
finding all around us men who are
rising to greater heights of consecra-
tion."

"Let me speak with the utmost
brevity of three things: First, we are
to devote ourselves to the service of
the nation with an intensity which
has not before been known in this gen-
eration; in the second place, we are
to take thought, more deeply than be-
fore, for the loyalty which every man
owes to the cause of humanity; in the
third place, service means for all of us
discipline."—Christian Science Moni-
tor.

5,000 HARVARD MEN IN SERVICE.
Figures by the Harvard Alumni
Bulletin show that nearly 5,000 Har-
vard men are now actively engaged in
war work. Of these 1,096 are in the
army, and 670 in the navy.

J. M. POWELL ELECTED.
At a meeting of Sect. 120, held yes-
terday, J. M. Powell was elected as
class representative to the executive
of the Track Club.

remember Shelley's lines:
Greece and her foundations are
Built below the tide of war,
Based on the crystalline sea
Of thought and its eternity."

VAUDEVILLE ORPHEUM THIS WEEK

Conroy and Lydell & Higgins
Le Maire Jack La Vier
Florence Tempest Garcinetti Bros.
Crossman's Ann Suter
Entertainers McRae & Clegg

BURLESQUE GAYETY THIS WEEK

BURLESQUE DE LUXE

JACK SINGER PRESENTS THE ALL
NEW BEHMAN SHOW.

VAUDEVILLE FRANCAIS THIS WEEK

TO-DAY—LAST DAY.
BOYARR TROUPE.
To-morrow, Friday and Saturday
5 SERBIANS—Le Roy and Lytton.

YOUR PRESCRIPTION OUR ACCURACY

Quality is one thing, accuracy another.
The best of drugs imperfectly put to-
gether may prove a harm rather than
a help. We guard the accuracy of all
prescriptions. Our weighing and meas-
uring utensils are of the highest type
of perfection, always accurately adjusted,
always carefully manipulated. If you
want accuracy, we can put it into your
prescription.
O'Leary 548 O. E. TANNERY
Dispensing Chemist
870 Sherbrooke St. West - MONTREAL

HARVARD SQUAD WORKING.

Harvard's informal 'varsity football
squad started having its meals at a
training table last week, and will con-
tinue so to do until the end of the
season. Unlike previous years this
training table is not being conducted
at the Varsity Club, but is being
maintained at the Union.

With a 40-minute scrimmage, the
informal 'varsity and the freshman
team lined up against each other on
Thursday for the first time. For the
1921 squad, it was the first real foot-
ball in their history, but the informal
'varsity had had the benefit of a work-
out the previous day. For the opening
20 minutes football was played as in a
regular game; the latter half was
spent in close instruction by the
coaches.

It is announced by the management
that a game between the United States
Naval Reserve of Portland and the
informal 'varsity team will be played
November 3 at the Stadium.

1,300 MEN AT CORNELL.

Cornell opened on last Thursday
with an enrollment of 1,300 below
that of last year. As was to be ex-
pected the bulk of the loss was in the
upper classes. President Schurman,
in his opening address, urged econ-
omy in food and dress, and particular
attention to studies as a great duty
of the nation.



"It's in the Pocket"

It's the "losing hazard"
to pay a big price for an
ordinary Suit or Overcoat,
when you can buy genuine
Semi-ready Tailoring with
the labe in the pocket.
That "price in the pocket"

means that the
Semi-ready
Company must
uphold their
standard values
in days of stress.
They have a
reputation.

Seek the sign in the
pocket. When found you're
soud.

The R. J. Tooke Stores